PROPRIETORS. THE OLECTRINATE DAILY PRESS Is delivered SEVEN CENTES A WEEK,

Prices of Mailing.—Single copies, 2 cents; 1 monti 40 cents; 2 months, 31: 1 year, 33 50.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOODS THEATER-CORNER SEXTH Patesa or Abstission, Dress Circle and Parque 50 cents; Gallery, 23 cents. CHAMGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; cur tices at 75.

BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, valy her last appearance. Also last ap

MR. PETER BICHINGS. THIS EVENING, May 11, will be presented LOUISE DE LIGNEROLLES

ngo, Mr. Richings; Louise de Lignerolie Caroline Righings; Henri de Lignerolie Angdon; Colonel de Givery Mr. Hann; Co Givery, Miss Annie Walte; Josephine, Mr t; Marie, Little Effe Ellsler. After which Miss Richings will sing a new val-ia, entitled "Isolina," and play upon the Plan-rie the celebrated premonia, by Krebs, entitle To conclude with

gy Green, in which she will sing the popula diad cuttined "Charming May" and "O, Eve sink of Me," Miss Caroline Richings. ing, Benefit of Harry Langdon In preparation, the successful play, performed at Wallack's Theater, New York, called "The Ro-nanca of a Poor Young Man."

The Dramatic Season will commence Monday it, with the double dramatic company, juding the regular Louisville troupe, and the tuguished American actor. MR. JAS. E. MURDOCH, has been engaged for a limited period, to representation of his greatest characters.

BENEFIT OF FRANCOIS RAVEL. HIS EVENING, May 11, first time this sens VOL-AU-VENT; OR, A NIGHT'S ADVANTURE

au-Vent, François Ravel.; Old Breek, J. Martiond night of the comic ballet d'action, ent THE CONTRABANDIST. icolo, Francois Bayei; Baron La Cruza, Paul Brill liant; Niego, A. Lehman; Ida, Miss Frances Anita, Mad'ile Desire. Magnificent Aerial Groupings by the Martin

row, Friday, Banufit of Gabriel Ravel. WAIT FOR THE FOUR GEESE



SPALDING & ROGERS

Mammoth N.O. CIRCUS

Amphitheater, New Orleans, ORGANICAD FOR 1860 FROM THEIR COntinues, for the season all their other tree that establishments, and concentrated all their concentration and facilities upon the their other force on the season of the season of

Mr. Charles J. Rogers, Whose discipline and their have alevated this class of amusement to a standard of ELEGANCE, REFINE, MENT any PERFECTION, to which all other com-panies would valuit hope to attain.

In this unprecedented collection of Star Equestriennes, Star Equestrians, Star Acrobats,

Will be found E. N. Pepper, Charley Vish, W. H. Hill,

AND THE TRICK-HORSES Aroostook.

Big Thunder,

Wildfire, THE SPOTTED MULE,



RING HORSES Ever brought before the public, will exhibit for FOUR DAYS In Cincinnati in about ten days. Particulars here-after. On the evening of the arrival the celebrated English Court Jester.

TOM WATSON, Will sail down the river in a

WASH-TUB!

Four Geese! In full view of the public on the banks, which fee he performed in Nashville before over

THIRTY THOUSAND, And in Lontwille before over Twenty Thousand People, Amid shouts and applaine from the gratified spec-tators. This feat he performs at every place with-out fall, and with the greatest success. See subsequent advertisement. my10 R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE -MONDAY EVENING, May 7, 1980, and every evening

aring the week: Return of the favorites—The Star Troupe of the Profession. HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S

(LATE GEORGE CHEISTY'S) MINSTRELS

From Nible's Saloop, Broadway, M. X.

HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL and G. W. H.

GRIFFIN, Proprietors

unequaled troups, comprising fourteen of the
rilliant stars of the prefession, will appear as
in their graph, or given and unapproachable

Eineinnati Dailv Press.

CINCINNATI, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1860.

AMUSEMENTS.

VOL. III, NO. 75.

PALACE GARD RUMARE MESCAPTA of the public.
Ladies and gentlemen, such as Dancers, Comic
Singers, Magicians, Negro Minstrels, Rope And
Wire Ferformers, Juggleirs, An., wishing angace
ments, or having an attraction to offer, will please
address to G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G.
BOX J. HTS, F. Stormes, A NTONIO BROW GREATWORLD

CIRCUS

Will Exhibit on the City Lot, on Thursday,

Friday and

man a me Saturday, MAY 10, 11 AND 19, 1860.

Performances on Thursday at 7 P. M. only, and n Friday and Saturday at 2 and 7 P. M. Also, at Covington, Wednesday, May 9,

A COMPLETE CIRCUS. Beautiful Stud of Ring Horses,

Poneys, &c., &c. ADMISSION-To Boxes, 56 cts.; to Pit, 25 cts.; Children, to Boxes, 25 cts.

SEATS FOR ALL

RETURN OF THE CAMPBELLS! SMITH & NIXON'S HALL. Six Nights Only Commencing Monday, May 14.

RUMSEY & NEWCOMB'S Original CAMPBELL MINSTRELS!

AND THE ONLY "CAMPRELLED", NOW.

An extended all others acquiring the name over a "frant," and not worth acquiring the name over a "frant," and not worth acquiring the name of CAMPRELLS are now on their return from the Island of Cuba, being the first and only Ministel organization to the control of the Island. When it was runored that the Troupe and out to take the tap, the general ingression that most of the tap, the general ingression that most of the company could neither space that most of the Banish language, and the Cubane could restaud the English. The result, however, proved the Contract the Island Dyera and Chiefe Grant the largest and most fashious ble and leaves Grant the largest and most fashious his additions the Island Dyera and Chiefe Grant Chrome the Island Dyera and Chiefe Grant Chrome the Island of the Island of the Corning in Havane. Matanase, Gardenage, After sections in the north of the Island, with up the chiefe ancess, they now return to the scenes of their former triumphs, conscious that the paternage on healy extented to them in Greene der will still the conscious chart the paternage on healy extented to them in Greene der will still the conscious that the paternage of their former triumphs, conscious that the paternage of their former triumphs, conscious that the paternage of their former triumphs.

SAP Doors open at 7 o'clock—commonce at 8.

SAP Admission, 30 CENTS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

[mys-] A. CLARK; Agent.

VARIETIES.

Some five hundred sparrows are about the imported and let loose in New York. The Lexington (Mo.) Espress office lestroyed by fire recently. Loss \$5,000. B. F. Neal, a native of Kanawha County, Va., has been appointed Attorney General of Arisona Territory.

There are in North America 1,500,000 French inhabitants, 400,000 in the United States, and 850,000 in British America. Theodore Cane killed his son John, aged fourteen, in Sampson County, N. C., last week, because the latter had stolen his watch.

Diptheria and scarlet fever have prevailed to an alarming extent, recently, in the House of Refuge at Rochester, N. Y. It is a bad sign to see a man with his hat off at midnight, explaining the theories and principles of true Democracy to a lamp-post

A resident of Kansas City, D. W. Bantie, was very severely stabled on Thursday last, in that place.

Beaucarde and Albertini, the opera-singers, left New York for Europe in the steamer of Saturday.

The number of deaths in St. Louis last week was eighty-six, of which fifty-seven were chileren under five years of age.

The New Orleans wild man, who amused himself by shooting at every one who passed near him, has been sent to the Insane Asylum. A convict at Blackwell's Island drowned himself opposite Brooklyn, N. Y., a day or two since.

By the falling of a wall at the State Reform School, in Westboro, Mass., on Wednesday, a Mr. Halloran was instantly killed. The deceased leaves a wife and eight children. George Dallinger, who had been for several weeks an inmate of the Monroe County In-sane Asylum, in New York, committed sui-cide, by hanging, on Saturday last.

"So, Charley, I hear you have been to a juvenile party." Precocious boy—"Well, I don't know what you call juvenile. There was no one there under five years old."

"Hans, what is the matter?" "Do sorre vagon has run avay mit de green horse, and broke de axle-dree of de big house vat stands by de corner lamp-post across de telegraph."

Late foreign papers state that marked cases of the pleuro-pneumonia in France were completely cured last year in twelve days with sulphate of iron.

On Sunday two men got quarreling in Troy, during which one had his eye gouged out, and the underlid torn in a dreadful

Hans H. Thiebfoldt, a man of family, poisoned himself, fatally, in Davenport, lows, a few days since, on account of lack of em-

Miss Van Dusen recently committed suicide, by hanging, in Le Claire, lowa, because her mother wished her to marry a man she dis-liked.

A man named Cregg, a day or two since andeavored to kill his wife, in Dirt Grove Iowa, because she had prevented him from hanging himself a short time before. Win. Cochrane, a member of the Taylor Hose, of Buffalo, N.Y., recently pulled a hose cart "solitary and alone," four miles in fifty-

seven minutes, on a wager. Counterfeit five-dollar bills, on the Central Bank of Virginis, at Staunton, are in circulation. They are well executed, and calculated to deceive.

John Statterly, a murderer, having escaped from the Troy (N. Y.) Jall, was recently found in a brush factory in New York city, needed up in a barrel.

Daniel Kane, a day or two ago, made several ineffectual attempts to poison his wife in New York, and would have done so but for her stratagems.

No God in their grand-up atom and unapproachable
No God in their grand-up atom and unapproachable
For further particulars, see small bills.
For further particulars, see small bills.
ADMISSION TO All FARTS, 310 cents. Description of the common of the following particulars, see small bills.

"How many Gods are there?" The boy, paring the square bears can be a by paring the square passes of the property of the common of t

An English Pogilist Asks Pair Play for A heavy weight pugilist writes to the Lonion Timer as follows:

don Times as follows:

I am sure you will allow me to make a few observations on behalf of the gallant Benicia Boy, who is not, I think, receiving quite fair play at the hands of his boet, the English.

He is accused of acting unfairly, in having mearly throttled Tom Sayers, and in having bored him down against the ropes until he was black in the face.

The battle was to be fought according to the rules of the English prise ring. These rules allow a combatant to throw his sam around his opponent's neck, and, having so secured his head, to portunel it as long and as violently as he can. If he does not squeeze the neck pretty tight, it is improbable that his antagonist will permit him to retain his head in such a disagreeable fix and if the said squeezes causes his antagonist to become prematurely black in the face, which is not in-likely, so much the worse for his antagon'st

maturely black in the face, which is not unlikely, so much the worse for his antagon/st
and so much the better him, that is all.

Mind, I don't defond the rules of the prize
ring, for I think they are very brutal; I
merely say that Heenan's method of fighting
was entirely in accordance with them, and
that if it had not been, and if he had been
pronounced to have acted foully by the referce, he would have instantly lost the battle.

Again, he seems to suffer in public estimation because he is bigger than Savers. That
is certainly his advantage, but it is not his
fault. He challenged the best man in England—the Champion of England. If the best
man had been a big man he would have
fought him. He chanced to be a small one,
and he has fought him. What more could
he have done to prove his courage, skill and
vigor?

Sayers deserves all credit for having condisabled by the terrible blows of Heenan. But surely Heenan deserves, perhaps, more credit for having so disabled Sayers than Sayers does for having bunged up and blinded Heenan's even.

Sayers does for having bunged up and blinded Heenan's eyes.

At Farnborough Sayers's friends and backers numerically exceeded those of Heenan in the proportion of ten to one.

If the English party, the stronger, had been anxious that the fight should go on, I think that the doctrine of probabilities leads us to suppose that it would have gone; if the American party, the weaker, fearing their man would be beaten, had wished it to be stopped, I think the same doctrine points out to us that their wishes would not, in all probability, have been gratified.

Additional News from Hayti-Further Par ticulars of the Earthquake.

Late papers from Hayti, to the 14th ult. give interesting additional particulars of the earthquake there. The Feuille de Commerc

For the last seven days our population has been in a state of excitement in consequence of the repeated shocks of earthquake, which have taken place both day and night. It was on Easter Sunday, April 8, that the first shock was felt, at about five o'clock in the morning. At that moment a procession was entering the church, and a large number of people were in the streets. The ground trembled for seven or eight seconds, the people fled and several walls were throwndown. But about half-past ten o'clock in the evening another shock, much more severe than But about half-past ten o'clock in the even-ing another shock, much more severs than that of the morning, occurred, lasting fifteen or twenty seconds; as in the first, the oscil-istions were from the north to the south. This was not unattended with damage. A partially built house in the Grand Rue fell with a terrible crash, and several others, es-pecially near the wharves, were so damaged as to be untenantable.

The news that arrives from the South is

as to be untenantable.

The news that arrives from the South is sad and disastrous. In the cities of Leogane, Grand Goave, Petit Goave and Miragoane there was little harm done; but at Ansa-a-Veau, we regret to learn, thirty houses have been destroyed, and over sixty were rendered uninhabitable. So far, we hear of only a few persons injured. The advices from Cayes are reassuring, as also the news from the villages of the North.

La Republique of the 12th says:

"From that time (Easter Sunday) to the present moment, we scarcely passed an hour

From that time (haster Sunday) to the present moment, we scarcely passed an hour without more shocks. Twenty to thirty have been counted since the commencement of the manifestations of this terrible phenomenon, and unbappily, if, during the last day they have been less severe, they have been more frequent. Some people maintain the oscillations are almost continual."

The same paper reports 124 houses destroyed or damaged at Anse-a-Veau. At that place, too, the sea retired and rushed to the shore again with awful force. Wide chasms yawned open in one of the principal streets, and the inhabitants fied to the hills for ref-

An Unenviable Description of Hon. Caleb Cushing.

"Occasional," writing from Washington City to the Philadelphia Press, devotes a paragraph to Caleb Cushing, saying that all the delegates arriving from Charleston unite in censure of the presiding officer, and that his whole bearing was that of a partial partisan, bound to Jefferson Davis. The writer calls to mind the time when Mr. Cushing was a vigorous opponent of the slave power, quotes from a speech made by him in the House of Representatives in 1836, wherein he argued against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, because her constitution protected slavery, and goes on to say that since

argued against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, because her constitution protected slavery, and goes on to say that since his admission into the Democratic ranks his steady effort has been to show his contempt for the feelings of his own people, and to court the extreme pro-slavery oligarchy. The following is the summing-up:

"Caleb Cushing is a politician of the Machiavellian school. He is one of those instances in which the brain is so cultivated that the heart is forgotten. Superior in intellect—a splendid orator, a powerful wrifer, a fine lawyer, a linguist, a hiterateur, a legislator, and something of a solder—his opinions are marely convictions, and his politics almost wholly personal. If such a man could be trusted, he would be a public benefictor. But God has willed it otherwise. Had Cushing gone to Charleston true to his decharations (when he had no reason to be otherwise than sincere), he would either have made Douglas President, or would himself have carried off the tempting prize. But actuated, Heaven knows by what purpose, he took the other side, and much of the dissension that has befallen our great party is justly chargeable upon him."

THE GREAT PRIZE-FIGHT—AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE ROPE-CUTTING.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardiac writes as follows: "Heenan's languing of Sayers was quite in accordance with fistic laws. The cutting of the rope, if done by Sayers's esconds, would have lost him the fight. It seems to have been done by an outsider, no denbt is Rayers's interest. The gallant Tom is in high feather, and much impressed with the sympathy of which he continues to receive such substantial marks from all sorts of people. It was already something to have fought under the eyes of three Dukes, and more than one Member of Parliament, to say nothing of Guardsmen, titled and untitled, and other 'swells' too numerous to mention.

Sayens nor an Inseman.—Bell's Life has been requested by Tom's father to make it known that the rumors as to his being of Irish descent are utterly untrue. Sayers says he was born at Steyning, Sussex, and his apposture were for many years inhabitants or the same county. Tom's mother, also, and has family were sussex people.

A Young Weman Suce an Old Widewer for Breach of Promise - Verdier Given for 25,000.

The case of Sarah H. Travis vs. Abel Pond, was tried last week, in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, to recover damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. Both parties reside at Holliston, Mass., and the plaintiff is a young lady of about twenty-five years of age, the daughter of a wealthy farmer of that place. The defendant at the time his alleged attentions to the plaintiff were paid, was a widower, aged 51. He had long resided in Holliston, had been actively engaged in business there, had hold several important town offices, and accumulated a small fortune. At the time of his attentions to the portant town offices, and accumulated a small fortune. At the time of his attentions to the plaintiff, his first wife had been dead less than a year. The plaintiff alleged and introduced evidence to prove that in January, 1858, her acquaintance with the defendant was commenced by the reception from him of a polite note, asking leave to visit her, which he shortly afterward did, and at ouce made proposals of marriage; that when she hesitated somewhat about accepting his offer on account of the disparity in years between herself and defendant, and the suddenness of his unexpected offer, he urged her to accept it by showing her how much better it would be to marry him, with his wealth and influence in town, notwithstanding his age and see to marry nim, with his weath and influ-since in town, notwithstanding his age and widowhood, than to marry a man of her own age without money; and he professed great regard and attachment for her as a plous, devoted girl, and a member of the same charch with himself; that finally she accepted his effer, and as he was very urgent to have the marriage take place at once, immediately made her preparations therefor, and comthe marriage take place at once, immediately made her preparations therefor, and commenced purchasing articles with which to furnish the house and her wardrobe; that he made her presents of a gold watch and a wedding ring, and was having a new house built to live in; that at the expiration of several months defendant told plaintiff he had changed his mind, and wished her to release him that when asked for his reason. changed his mind, and wished her to release him; that when asked for his reason, he said "he found no fault at all with her, she de-served a much better husband than he could make her, but he could never marry her," and thus he finally left her; that eight months afterward, and while the present suit was pending, he married and took to his new

pending, he married and took to his new house another wife, who a year or two before had been divorced from a former husband.

The defendant, admitting the contract and the breach of it as charged, and the plaintiff's excellent character, contended that plaintiff could have no object in marrying a man of his years, who was fast verging apon old age, and whom she would have been obliged to take care of and nurse during his decline; that she could have made more money in nursing at a hospital; and that therefore it was a bad bargain for her, and no lajury but rather a hencit to be released from it. The jury, after being out less than an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages \$3,000.

Infamous Outrage in Pennsylvania—A House Robbed and a Woman Tortured With Hot Irons.

Recently the dwelling of a J. S. Riday, of Chester County, Penn., was entered at night, in his absence, by some thieres, and various articles carried off. While the villains were gathering their plunder, Mrs. Riday was awakened by the noise, and upon getting up, discovered several persons in the house, and immediately gave the slarm and endeavored to arduse the hired men who were in the house asleep, but found this impossible, as chloroform had been given to the sleepers, and before they could be aroused from their stupor the burglars had time to make good their escape with their booty.

The following Sunday evening, while most of the citizens, as well as Mr. Riday's family, excepting Mrs. Riday, were at church, the same party, consisting of four persons, rode up, and one of them entering the dwelling while the others remained outside, seized Mrs. Riday, tying her hands and test, and, gagging her, thrust her feet into the stove.

While the woman was thus strugg'ing and mable to make any slarm, the fiend placed a hot iron from the stove upon her breast, and told her that they had come for money which they had missed on the previous visit, and threatened to kill her, at the same time brandishing a knife and cutting off some of her hair. Just at this moment, a colored man approached the house, when they took the alarm and rode off. Mrs. Riday is said to be considerably burnt from the hot iron upon her bare breast, and from this and other injuries as well as fright received at the time, and being rather a delicate woman, has since been lying in a critical condition.

Another Brutal Prize Fight—Eighty-three

Another Brutal Prize Fight-Eighty-three

Another Brutal Prize Fight-Eighty-three Rounds Fought.

On Tuesday moraing, soon after four o'clock, a bloody prize fight came off in Indiana, near New Albany, on the shores of Silver Creek. The principals, says the Louisville Courier, were Robert Rollins, alias Flying Dutchman, and John Welch, the Wild Irishman, from New Orleans. The latter had sent a formal challenge to the former to meet and fight him a pitched battle in accordance with the rules of the London ring, for whatever purse of money could be made up, or for a whiff of a cigar, and pure love of the sport. The challenge was promptly accepted by a whiff of a cigar, and pure love of the sport.

The challenge was promptly accepted by Flying Dutchman, who agreed to meet and fight him to see who was the best man. He was seconded by Jack Sanders, the London Pet, and Welch was groomed by Dublin Tricks No. 2. They met across the river and fought eighty-three rounds, the Flying Dutchman proving to be the conqueror in one hour and fifty-seven minutes. His weight was one hundred and sixty-six pounds, while the other pulled down one hundred and seventy-one. Neither was in good condition, but made a hard and bloody fight. The Flying Dutchman claimed the first blood, and Welch made the first knock down. In fact he had the best of it in the first fleen rounds, flooring the Dutchman every time, and battering his face awfully. The latter in turn sent the Wild Irishman to grass forty-seven times, inflicting terrible body blows, and after the eighty-three rounds Welsh refused to again come to time, and Rollins was declared the victor. The parties are reposing on their wounds at Portland.

are reposing on their wounds at Portland. A Fair Pertitioner Receives a Matrino-NIAL OFFER.—The Salut Public, of Lyons, in France, says: "The petition of the young corset-maker of Lyons, praying the Senate to impose a tax on all bachelors after forty years of age, seems to have attracted attention in Asia as well as in Europe. A letter, dated Ceylon, 1st March, has been addressed, in English, to the fair petitioner, by a gentleman named Heron, declaring himself to be thirty years of age, and offering her, or one of her friends, his hand and fortune.

A JUVENILE INCENDIARY FIRES HIS FATHER'S A JUVENILE INCENDIATY FIRES HIS FATHER'S HOUSE.—A boy about twelve years of age, says the Bangor (Me.) Times, recently carried some straw and chips in the house occupied by his father, and set fire to them. The fire burnt through the attic floor and fell into the chamber before it was discovered. The lad ran away, but was overtaken about six miles from the city, and is now in custody.

FRATRICIDE IN INDIANA .- On Wednesday near Merphis, Indiana, two brothers named Leeds we're engaged in splitting stave timber, when one of them, David, was struck upon the head by the other, Daniel, with the mail, and killed instantly. Daniel was arrested and lodged in jail. GREAT MORTALITY IN VIRGINIA.—The peo-ple of Rye Valley, in Smith County, Va., are greatly afflicted by what seems to be a conta-gious inflammation of the threat. Rufus K. Williams and five of his family have died with it, besides a number of the citizens of that valley.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York Herald writes in a recent letter: The great square, in the midst of which the theater is located, is filling rapidly with sleighs and carriages. The mounted police, with shining helmets and clauking swords, with shining helmets and clauking swords, are on duty, regulating the arrival and departure of vehicles, and all goes on in order. The approaches to the theater are well lighted, and the capacious entrances are all in active demand. We puss in and along a corridor, deposit our cloaks, &c., with an attendant, receive a ticket and pay twenty hopeks. In the theaters here you are not allowed to take your overcoat or shoes in the boxes or upon the floor of the theater; anti-rooms and attendants are provided for their safety. The theaters are all warmed to a comfortable degree, and summer reigns within, though winter shows without. The operas are well attended, and as a general rule if you do not procare your ticket a day or two in advance you may have to take a very high seat or reprocure your ticket a day or two in advance you may have to take a very high seat or return to your lodgings. Ours had been taken the day before, arm-chairs in the parquette, for which two rubles were paid—one dollar and a half. The crowd is pushing us on all sides while we are depositing our coats, and therefore let us escape from the jam as soon as possible. We enter by anarrow side door, which is out of all reasonable proportion with the grandeur of the house.

The scene is very brilliant; upon a red ground (the parquette) rise five tiers of boxes, without a pillar, column or support to break the circle or obstruct the view. The panelings, chaste and simple, with gold and ma-

the circle or obstruct the view. The panelings, chaste and simple, with gold and maroon; one vast circular chandeller is the center of the dome gives light to the whole house, though there are small chandellers along the foot boards of the boxes, which are lighted on great occasions more for show than of necessity. The Emperor's box occupies the center of the first row of boxes, and a richly draped with damasks—it was unoccupied. The form of the house is as that of an egg laying upon its side, with the little end cut off next the stage. It has a very pleasing effect, the view of the stage being good from all parts—with one exception—the parquette is too flat, and a short man is at the mercy of his tall neighbor in front; the seats, though, are good spring cushioned arm chairs mercy of his tall neighbor in front, the seats, though, are good spring cusbioned arm chairs of good size, though a little close between the ranks of rows. The utmost decorum prevails, every body is well dressed, there is no loud talking to disturb the effect of the music, and for propriety and good breeding one would have to go much further North, and immeasurably further South, to find its peer. would have to go much further North, and immeasurably further South, to find its peer. No cat-calls, whistling or boisterous noises are allowed, and upon the least impropriety the culprit is quickly walked out. At the top of the center alse, immediately below the Emperor's box, stands a helmeted guard; the box waiters and placemen are in livery, while two soldiers, armed and equipped, keep guard at the entrance of the Emperor's box. The floor of the house is not carpeted, and I have yet to observe the first person to hawk and spit in a St. Petersburg Theater. Tobucco is not chewed or eaton in Russia, and smoking is only allowed in the coffee-rooms. The Boishpy Theater will seat probably fifteen hundred or two thousand; I believe it is against the rule to allow persons to stand in the passages or lobbies—in fact, properly speaking, there are no lobbies. The parquette is closed, except very small entrance doors, while the boxes open upon the corriders, each having a door. These are kept closed by the attendants, and preclude standing room. Again, no tickets are demanded at the entrance, and you may go in and passalong the corridors and into the saloom, without entering the house. But again, these are Imperial institutions, and are not probably built on the plan best adapted to the largest receipts.

The Supreme Purposes of Men. Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent sermon,

We see supreme purposes which men have ormed running through their whole career formed running through their whole career in this world. A young man means to be a civil engineer. That is the thing to which his mind is made up; not his father's mind, perhaps, but his. He feels his adaptation to that calling, and his drawings toward it. He is young, forgetful, inexperienced, accessible to youthful sympathies, and is frequently drawn aside from his life purpose. To-day he attends a picuic. Next week he devotes a day to some other excursion. Occasionally he loses a day in consequence of fatigue caused by overaction. Thus there is a link knocked out of the chain of this week, and a knocked out of the chain of this week, and a link knocked out of the chain of that week. And in the course of the summer he takes a And in the course of the summer he takes a whole week, or a fortnight, out of that purpose. Yet, there is the thing in his mind, whether he sleeps or wakes. If you had asked him a month ago what he meant to be in life, he would have replied, "I mean to be a civil engineer." And if you ask him to-day what has been the tendency of his life, he will say, "I have been preparing myself to be a civil engineer." If he waits and does nothing, the reason is that he wants an opportunity to carry out his purpose. That purpose governs his course, and he will not engage in anything that would conflict with it.

These generic purposes in the soul are like those great invisible laws of nature, whose effects are seen in the moving of the heavenly bodies, in the falling of the pebble-stone, in all the various changes which natural ob-

enty bodies, in the failing of the peoble-stone, in all the various changes which natural objects undergo. When a man has formed in his mind agreat sovereign purpose, it governs his conduct, as a law of nature governs the operation of physical things.

THE FORTITUDE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.—At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, held the other evening, Dr. Bacon stated as a singular fact worthy of attention, that Americans never groam when wounded in battle. Major General Gains had told him this, and said that he had heard so from Gen. Stark and other generals of the Revolution. They always knew when there were screams and groams after a volley, that the British had the worst of it. He desired to have this put in print; he thought the same power of enduring pain without any external manifestation, which existed in the aborigines, had descended to their successors in the country. It seemed to be the result of the climate. It existed in all Americans, even if they were Irishmen and migrated to this country when they were but two years old.

Can an Excommunicated Clergyran Perporm the Marriage Crermony—The Question Decided.—This question grose and was
decided in a case brought before the Supreme
Court of Georgis, now in session at Atlanta.
Uriah Askew plaintiff in error *s. James F.
Dupree. This case came before the Court
upon transcript of the record, from the Superior Court of Pike County. James F.
Dupree and wife filed their bill in equity for
account and distribution against Uriah Askew, to which Uriah Askew pleaded in bar
of said Court that James F. Dupree and wife
were not marriage ceremonies were performed
by one A. Buckner, as a minister of the Gospel, after he had been excommunicated from
the Church, and after his credentials authorizing him to act in that capacity had been
surrendered. To this piea a demurrer was
filed. After an argument, Judge Cabiness
decided that the marriage was legal. CAN AN EXCONMUNICATED CLERGYMAN PER

A CHILD BURNTYO DEATH,—A little daughter of Joseph Hildebrand, of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, was so bally burnt a few days ago, by her clothes taking fire, that she died in a short time. She was at a burning brushheap, in company with a little brother, when the stubbles caught where she was and completely surrounded her. Her brother, twelve rears of age, carried her home in his arms.

PRICE ONE CENT. The Italian Opera in Russia-The Lyric LATEST BY TELEGRAPH The Constitutional Convention.

TWO BALLOTS FOR PRESIDENT

[Special Dispatches to the New York Press.]

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The proceedings of the Convention have thus far been harmonious. The Houston men desired a ballot tothey are more numerous than the

the Convention have thus far been harmonious. The Houston men desired a ballot tonight; they are more numerous than the
supporters of any other candidate. Mr. Bell
is second. The contest between them is animated. Mr. McLean will have some votes,
but all ides of nominating him, or any one
else with reference to Chicago, is dropped.

Two-thirds of the New York delegation
are for Mr. Houston. They are for Mr.
Everett for Vice President. The Pennsylvania delegation is divided between Messrs.
Bell and Houston; so is the South generally,
Kentucky being unanimous for Houston. It
is predicted that he will be nominated at an
early stage of the balloting.

Nobody is for Botts. The attempt to bring
him forward failed.

Nobody is for Botts. The attempt to bring him forward failed.

10:30 P. M.—The friends of Messrs. Bell and McLean are encouraged by diversions from Mr. Houston, whose supporters are somewhat alarmed at the proposed introduction of a platform, having unanimously agreed to report the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws as a platform. It is expected that the Convention will be satisfied with this.

PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING. BALTIMORE, May 10.—The Convention met at ten o'clock. The Chair presented a letter from Judge Chambers, of Maryland, express-ing regret at not being able to attend, and hoping that a wise and patriotic result would be attained. Also a telegram from Wash-ington from Colonel Hayes Wouck, of New York, urging the Constitution and Washing-ton's Farewell Address as a sufficient plat-

form.
On calling the roll delegates appeared from Florida and Rhode Island, which were not represented yesterday.
J. R. Ingersoll reported from the Committee on Business the result of their deliberations, which, he said, was characterized by great unanimity and patriotism. The report are that—

says that—
WHENEAS, Experience has demonstrated that all platforms adopted by political parties have the effect to minicad, and to cause political divisions by encouraging geographical and sectional parties; therefore,

Resolved, That both patriotism and duty require that they should recognize no policy or principles but those resting on the broad foundation of the Constitution of the country, the re-union of the States and the enforcement of the laws, Igreat ampliance Ind that as ment of the isws, [great applause] and that a representatives of the Constitutional and Union party of the country, they pledge them selves to maintain, defend and protect those

Union party of the country, they pledge themselves to maintain, defend and protect those principles, thus affording security at home and abroad, and secure the bleasings of liberty to themselves and posterity.

Adopted by neclamation.

They reported another resolution that each State should determine for itself the mode of voting, whether by unit or otherwise. This excited considerable discussion, the minorities of delegations contending that its adoption would place them at the marcy of the majorities, and thus stifle the expression of their individual preferences.

Mr. Warner, of Massachusetts, said he came here to express the sentiments of his constituents.

The resolution reported from the committee was one of the bold party tricks to place the minorities under the conffol of the majorities. If his State had instructed for a particular man, he would obey the instruction, but none such had been given, and he desired that the delegates should vote in their individual capacity.

Mr. Perree, of Maryland, denied that the committee had any intention of perpetrating party tricks. It was a mere question of expediency. He thought there was no intention to smother the voice of the minority; in his own delegation it had been determined that every vote should be allowed to indicate its preference.

Mr. Partridge, of Mississippl, sustained the

its preference.

Mr. Partridge, of Mississippi, sustained the report of the committee. The question was whether the delegations should determine how the voting was to be done, or whether

the Convention would do their best to leave it to the delegations.

Mr. Moorehead, of North Carolina, wanted each district to have its vote, whether for Mr. Houston or for Mr. Somebody else. [A

Mr. Houston or for Mr. Somebody else. [A voice, "Bell."] (Applause.)
Mr. Moorehead—I should say Graham. (Applause). Mr. Moorehead continued advocating the voting by districts, and opposing any attempt to silence the voice of the minorities. Mr. Stevens, of N. Y., advocated the voting by districts, and opposed any attempt to silence the voice of the minority.
Mr. Stevens, of N. Y., offered an amendment that each delegation be entitled to one vote.

ment that each delegation be entitled to one vote.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment that each district be entitled to one vote.

Mr. Comegys, of Del., said his State had twenty-one Congressional Districts, and the adoption of that resolution would deprive that State of two votes.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, advocated the resolution of the Committee.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., denied that he had any intention to stifle the voice of the minorities when he offered the previous question—the resolution of the Committee, that each State at large and each district be entitled to one vote.

State at large and each district be entitled to one vote.

Mr. Watson offered a proviso that no delegate be deprived of his individual vote without his consent.

Mr. Brooks accepted this amendment and withdrew his proviso.

J. A. Rockwell, of Conn., opposed allowing States not fully represented to cast the entire vote of the State: They should only vote for districts that were represented.

Mr. Murphy, of New York, offered a substitute that each State be entitled to as many votes as she has Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that each delegate be entitled to one vote.

After settling this question, the balloting was commenced, and resulted as follows:

First ballot—Houston 57, Bell 68½, Everett 25, McLean 22, Graham 23, Sharkey 6, Crittenden 28, Goggin 3, Botts 9½, Rives 3. Second ballot—Bell nominated.

Sr. Joseph, May 10.—The Pike's Peak Express arrived here last night, with Denver City dates to May 3, and \$5,000 in specie.

The Express met, in one day, 100 teams an route for the mines. DESVER CITY, May 3.—The reported mur-ler on the Smoky Hill fork is not credited

Dr. M. D. Hickman, brother of Bill Hick Dr. M. D. Hickman, brother of Bill Hickman of Mormon notoriety, was shot, on Monday last, by a German, named Heary Hazelly, near Mountain City. Hickman ordered Haselly, from a claim which he was making, aiming a revolver at him. Hazelly threw up Hickman's arm, drew his pistor, and shot him through the head, causing instant death.

New discoveries are daily reported in Gregory a, and on the Blue and Arkansas Rivers.

Mining operations will not fairly commence before the middle of May or first of Jane.

The anow is fast melting in the mountains

A Man Phayen to Dearn—Edward Kemp, formerly of Baltimore, died suddenly at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, some wasks since. He was said to be the victim of the sorcery of the native priests called susans, and it was charged that he was prayed to death by them.

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